

Tuesday, May 22, 1917.

WAR ARMY MEASURE HAS BECOME LAW

**Teddy's Division Still Possibility.
Left to Option of Executive After
Brisk Fight on Final Adoption
by Congress.**

Washington, May 17.—Final action was taken by congress today on the war army bill, the second of the major measures of the war.

The senate, by a vote of 65 to 3, adopted the conference report accepted yesterday by the house. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark will sign the bill tomorrow and send it to the White House for President Wilson's approval. It probably will be law before tomorrow night.

As finally approved the bill provides for raising by selective conscription a war army in increments of 500,000 men from 21 to 30 years of age. It also authorizes without directing the president to raise volunteer forces which Col. Roosevelt desires to take to France and greatly increase the pay of all enlisted men.

Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the war department. Immediately after the president signs the bill he will by proclamation designate the day for registration of the 10,000,000 or more men of the prescribed age. Registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities, who are to cooperate in the work, and Brig. Gen. Crowder, the provost marshal general, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within five days after registration begins.

To Be Called in Fall.

Then will come the task of selecting the first 500,000, exempting the physically unfit, those with dependents and men who are needed on the farms and in industries. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted. Secretary Baker said today that because of lack of supplies, the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Whether Col. Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed.

As during the early stages of the long dispute in congress, today's closing debate centered upon the so-called Roosevelt amendment. Col. Roosevelt was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and ardently defended by his friend, Senator Johnson of California.

Senator Stone attacked the Roosevelt amendment on the ground that "Col. Roosevelt is unfit to command a body of troops because he has no respect for authority, constitutional or otherwise," and described the provision as "a scheme both personal and political."

"Roosevelt is practically without military training," said Senator Stone. "He commanded a regiment in the Spanish war for a short time. It is true. He led them courageously, but did not command them with judgment. He got his men into a bad hole, in imminent danger of being cut to pieces and they would have been except for a negro regiment under trained regular officers that came to the rescue and saved them."

"This scheme is personal and political. It gives Roosevelt, the politician, a chance to exploit himself as the great volunteer hero of the war. It keeps everybody else out and gives him a monopoly of opportunity."

An impassioned reply was made by Senator Johnson of California. "What is it that is asked?" he said. "Only that this man in the twilight of his life may lay down that life for his country, only that he may serve his country."

The eight senators who cast the negative votes were:

Democrats: Gore of Oklahoma, Hardwick of Georgia, Kirby of Arkansas, Stone of Missouri, and Trammell of Florida.

Republicans: La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota and Norris of Nebraska.

The bill, backed by the administration, was introduced in the senate April 18, was passed April 28—in the senate by a vote of 81 to 8 and in the house 397 to 24—and has since been tied up in conference, returned there twice by the house to include the Roosevelt volunteer provision and further pay increases for enlisted men.

The Main Points.

The chief provisions are:
Raising of armed forces by the selective draft system imposed upon all males between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, subject to registration and certain exemptions from service.

Increasing the regular army to maximum war strength.
Drafting into the federal service of National Guard units.

Raising of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men with an additional 500,000 if deemed necessary.
Raising if the president sees fit of four divisions of volunteer infantry (the Roosevelt amendment).

Increasing the pay of all enlisted men as follows:

Fifteen dollars additional monthly for those now receiving less than \$21, comprising the bulk of the army, graduated downward to \$6 for those receiving \$45 or more.

Prohibiting sale of liquor at or near army training camps and otherwise protecting morals of the soldiers.

The conscription age limits were agreed upon with much difficulty. The war department proposed a minimum of 19 and a maximum of 25. The house voted to fix them at 21 to 40 and the senate at from 21 to 27, the compromise of 21 to 30, inclusive, resulting.

Barb Wire and Nails. We now have all stocks in all sizes. Also large farm fencing and metal posts. Her Bros. Co.

GOVERNOR ABOVE NATION'S PLANS

**Did Not Name Conscription Boards in
Accordance With Provost Marshal
General's Universal Instructions.**

Charleston American.

Columbia, May 17.—Further confirming recent statements, if any further confirmation were necessary, that Gov. Manning placed South Carolina in a class by herself in regard to the formation of conscription enrollment boards, the governor desiring to have them constituted according to his own ideas and not along the line of the general plan for the country, is shown by general instructions issued from Washington by Gen. E. H. Crowder, provost marshal general, in the fact that these instructions are directed "to sheriffs of counties and mayors of cities of 30,000 population or over." In South Carolina the boards named by Gov. Manning do not include the sheriffs, the boards in this State as appointed by the governor being composed of a chairman, selected by the governor, and the clerks of court and probate judges of the various counties.

General instructions from Gen. Crowder are in part as follows:

The Instructions.

"To Sheriffs of Counties and Mayors of Cities of 30,000 Population or Over:

"The president's proclamation will carry some such direction as the following:

"And I do charge those who, through sickness, shall be unable to present themselves for registration upon the day named and those who expect then to be absent from the county in which they have their permanent homes that they apply to the county clerk of the county in which they may be on the sixth day after the date of this proclamation for instructions as to how they may register on the date prescribed herein. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves for registration as in the law provided shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county."

"By the time you receive this communication you should also have received an ample supply of registration cards to register all males in your jurisdiction between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive," etc.

"Sheriffs are requested to go over the matter at once with the clerk of their county and mayors of cities of over 30,000 with the clerks of those cities. Such clerks should be at once furnished with cards and instructed in the method of filling them out."

"Also please communicate with training camps, boarding schools, colleges, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries and other institutions in your jurisdiction in order that the provisions of paragraphs 62 and 63 may be promptly attended to and in order also that you may procure the necessary extra supply of cards from the governor in case the cards needed for such institutions will reduce your supply of cards below your needs."

E. H. Crowder.

"Provost Marshal General."

Authority is granted to State authorities to have translation of registration cards made where necessary on account of foreign population. "Registrars should be persons who can speak English," says the provost marshal general. "For this reason it is thought that it will not be necessary to translate the regulation but wherever such translations are considered necessary they may be made and printed."

"Attention has also been drawn to the requirement that registrars shall deliver registration cards to the sheriff in person. This is essential to the accurate fixing of responsibility."

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN MUST BE PRESSED HARD

**Unless People Work Together Over-
subscription of Big Bond Issue
Will Not Be Possible, and Over-
subscription Is Important
to All.**

Washington, May 17.—Representatives of the federal reserve banks and treasury officials in direct charge of the task of floating the Liberty loan were virtually unanimous tonight in the opinion that a tremendous campaign must be successfully carried on within the next 27 days if the Liberty loan is to meet with the oversubscription which officials hope for.

Predictions that the big issue would be oversubscribed several hundred per cent, made on the face of the first returns of estimates of banks as to the probable amount they and their customers would take have not materialized thus far. There is a crying need, in the opinion of officials, for the small investor in great numbers, to make felt his power.

Probably not one-half of the loan has been taken, including allowance for approximately \$450,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness already issued.

A large oversubscription, officials feel, is highly desirable in that it would show that the United States is in the war to stay until Germany is defeated.

Secretary McAdoo's trip through the Middle West is a part of the program to arouse the country, especially the small investor, to the need of making a full and immediate response to the government's needs.

How widespread the opinion is that the issue already has been oversubscribed is reflected in letters received from some banks which state that in view of the fact that the writers understood the issue already has been fully taken, they regret that there would be no use in offering their subscription.

Directing heads of the loan subscription campaign at each of the reserve banks, except Dallas and San Francisco, had the real situation impressed upon them in plain language

by treasury and reserve board officials today at a conference. They were told that there was need of arousing the country to the immediate necessity of subscribing to the loan.

The first burst of patriotic response to the announcement of the issue brought liberal estimates from many banks and numerous inquiries as to the details of the issue. Full details as to re-depositing the proceeds of the issue were not completed until late yesterday. They will be announced tomorrow, having been telegraphed tonight to the federal reserve banks after being rushed through the government printing office late today.

The first subscription to be received through the newly organized woman's committee of the Liberty loan turned into the treasury today. Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, wife of the secretary. It came from Cincinnati and was for \$10,000.

The ranks of organizations which have offered their facilities to the government to aid in making the loan a success were augmented today by the chautauqua speakers.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT ENDS AT SPARTANBURG

**The 13th Annual Meeting of the State
Firemen Brought to Close on
Thursday.**

Spartanburg Journal, 17th:

Today's Tournament Results.
Hose wagon race—Newberry, first prize, \$75; Orangeburg, second prize, \$25.

Consolation hose wagon race—Marion, first prize, \$100; Kingstree, second prize, \$50.

Hand reel race—Columbia, first prize, \$125; Newberry, second prize, Orangeburg third prize, \$25.

Grab reel race—Columbia, first prize, \$50; Newberry, second prize, \$75; Orangeburg third prize, \$25.

Foot race—George Thayer, Columbia team, first prize, \$15; second, Harvey Starling of Columbia team, second prize, \$10.

With this morning's tournament event the 13th annual meeting of the South Carolina State Firemen's association which has been in session here since Tuesday came to a close. Interest in the tournament continued throughout the morning and until the last race when George Thayer of the Palmetto company of Columbia crossed the line first the foot races in 10-2-5, second Harvey Starling of the same company came second with time of 10-4-5. The race was for 100 yards.

In the first race today open to any department which had won first place in a previous tournament Newberry came first with a record of 22-2-5 second; Orangeburg second with a record of 22-3-4.

In the consolation hose wagon race open to any team which had not won a first prize at a previous tournament, Marion won first with time of 31-1-5; Kingstree second with time 33-1-5.

In the hand reel race Columbia won first with time of 20-3-4; Newberry second with 24-4-5; Orangeburg third with 32-4-5.

In the grab reel race, Columbia's time was 20-3-5; Newberry 26 and Orangeburg 31-3-5.

Results Yesterday.

In the hose wagon race yesterday first place was won by Orangeburg, prize \$200; second place was won by Newberry, \$125 and third money was tied for by Union and Marion.

The following were the score yesterday:

Marion—Hydrant, 16-3-5; water, 34-1-5.

Bishopville—Hydrant, 15-1-5; water, 34-4-5.

Newberry—Hydrant, 15; water, 32-2-5.

Columbia—Hydrant, 14-3-4; water, 0.

Greenwood—Hydrant, 15-3-5; water, 0.

Darlington—Hydrant, 15; water, 34-3-5.

Orangeburg—Hydrant, 15-1-5; water, 33-1-5.

Union—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 34-1-5.

Kingstree—Hydrant, 15-1-4; water, 34-3-4.

Bennettsville—Hydrant, 15-2-5; water, 0.

Marion Makes Record.

In the hose wagon races at the firemen's tournament today the Swamp Fox Hose company of Marion won first money in the consolation race and broke the track record, both in time to hydrant and in showing water. This team tied with Union for third place yesterday in the grand prize race. The team work of the Marion team in yesterday's race was two-fifths of a second faster than that of the winners, the horse's time to the hydrant losing the Marion team first place. Today the same horse ran to the hydrant in 13-4-5 seconds and the men worked like a piece of machinery, showing water in 13-1-5 seconds and winning first prize, \$100.

The time made by different teams in the consolation race was as follows:

Marion—Hydrant, 13-4-5; water, 31-1-5.

Bishopville—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 0 (blew off at hydrant).

Darlington—Hydrant, 14-3-5; water, 34.

Kingstree—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 32-1-5.

Bennettsville—Hydrant, 15-1-2; water, 0 (failed to connect at hydrant).

In the race for teams that have won first prize, Newberry won first money, \$75, with Orangeburg second. Time as follows:

Newberry—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 32-2-5.

Columbia—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 33.

Greenwood—Hydrant, 15-4-5; water, 33.

Orangeburg—Hydrant, 14-4-5; water, 32-3-5.

Union—Hydrant, 14-2-5; water, 34-3-5.

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PATRIOTISM AND CLOTHES.

**The Red, White and Blue in Evidence
in Many Novel Accessories.**

New York, May 21.—The patriotic spirit of flag decked New York begins to make itself felt in many of the small accessories that make a woman's costume itself. With flags to the right and flags to the left, it is not to be wondered at that the spirit of the times is being reflected in our clothes.

The red, white and blue colors are in evidence everywhere. New vests and collars of white silk or satin are edged with narrow red, white and blue ribbon, or rows of red and blue ribbon are stitched around the edges of white collars. The vests are very latest addition to coats, and are so popular that even blouses are being made a vest effect now.



A Bolero Dress in Dotted Foulard Is Exceedingly Smart.

Hosiery and gloves embroidered with stars and stripes are among the latest novelties seen, showing the extent to which patriotism may be taken. There are also small silk handkerchiefs edged with little flags, and parasols edged with ribbon bearing the stars and stripes. Even a parasol of red, white and blue bunting has been devised, with the colors used alternately in each section.

Costumes consisting of red or blue wool jersey middie blouses are worn with skirts of white wash satin or sports silk. The blouses are decorated with embroidered emblems on the sleeves, on the ends of collars or in front. With the blue blouses are worn red ties, and with the red blouses, blue ties.

Foulard Combined With Organdy or Georgette.

Every smartly dressed woman realizes that if she is to be up to date she must have a dress of foulard in her wardrobe this summer. Blue foulard with large white polka-dots is the kind one sees most of, but sometimes the order is reversed and blue dots standing out on a white background appear. They are just as smart and even a little newer than the white dots on the blue.

Foulard is often combined with Georgette or organdy. In the sketch it is combined with white Georgette which is used for the soft, gathered vest and collar, of a very modish bolero dress of navy blue dotted foulard. The pretty bolero style has come back to us and this is one of the many attractive models in which it is seen. Some of the new summer suits have short bolero coats trimmed around the edge with some form of embroidery or stitching. A very smart model was made of blue twill and toulard.

Capes Make Their Appearance.

Coats with capes and dresses with capes have been making their appearance lately. The capes are not the short variety that were used some seasons ago. They are very long, as long as the coat to which it is attached in most cases, and many of them are attached only at the back of a coat or dress. While being very smart, these capes have a practical value in that they give extra warmth. In a very smart dress which combined dark blue satin and serge, a cape of serge was attached at the shoulders. The lining of apricot colored silk formed an effective background for the dark dress.

MORE INCREASES IN INCOME TAXES

**McAdoo Informs House That Sum
Needed for First Year Is \$2-
245,000,000.**

Washington, May 17.—Further drastic increases were written into the income surtax schedules of the war revenue bill by the house in the committee of the whole today after announcement by Democratic Leader Kitchin that Secretary McAdoo's latest estimate of one-half the cost of the first year of the war, which the bill is intended to cover, would be about \$2,245,000,000.

The increases, 25 per cent., on all the proposed surtaxes between \$40,000 and \$1,000,000, as reported by the committee, and a 45 per cent. surtax on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 as proposed by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, were included by a vote of 146 to 107. Representative Kitchin and others who were opposed to increased income taxes voted formally against the proposals.

No attempt will be made in the house, Mr. Kitchin announced tonight, to raise the total of the bill to \$2-245,000,000. It is probable, however, he added, that the total will be larger than the \$1,800,000,000 contemplated in the original measure and

needed another bill will be drafted at the next session of congress.

Many members believe further efforts to make the bill total \$2,245,000,000 will be made on the floor or in the committee.

Regardless of Secretary McAdoo's estimate, Mr. Lenroot announced tonight, he will seek to have stricken from the bill the taxes on light and heat.

A statement prepared by a committee expert tonight said that the surtax increase would add about \$66,000,000 to the total of the bill during the coming year. The surtaxes which would be added to the normal taxes provided by the old law under the Lenroot amendments would be as follows:

Between \$40,000 and \$60,000 10 per cent.; \$60,000 to \$80,000 13-3-4 per cent.; \$80,000 to \$100,000, 17-1-2 per cent.; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 21-1-4 per cent.; \$150,000 to \$200,000, 25; \$200,000 to \$250,000, 30; \$250,000 to \$300,000, 37-1-2; \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, 41-1-4; \$1,000,000 and over, 45 per cent.

Representative Lenroot assailed the plan of taxing the poor on necessities of life and permitting the rich to retain their wealth subject to emergency taxes.

Efforts of Representative Curry of California to insert an amendment to increase the exemption of single persons from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and of married persons from \$2,000 to \$3,000 failed by a vote of 100 to 50.

SOUTH CAROLINA GUARD TO BE SUMMONED IN JULY

**Twenty-fifth of That Month Set as
Date for Assembling of All Units
of National Guardsmen.**

Washington, May 18.—All National Guard organizations will be called into federal service between July 15 and August 5.

Governors have been authorized to recruit all organizations to war strength. The dates of assembly follow:

July 15—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

July 25—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

August 5—Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

Arrangements for formally incor-

porating the guards into the armies of the United States, terminating for the war period their status as militia or State troops, are understood to be based upon the possibility of supplying fully war equipment for the troops.

It is understood also that the 16 divisional cantonment camps for the guard will all be in the Southeastern, Southern and Western departments. Dates upon which various State units are to be moved to the big camps from State mobilization points will depend upon completion of the quarters and supply system at the cantonment camps.

CHARLESTON PIDS WOOD WELCOME TO NEW POST

**Patriotic Outpouring of Citizens
Marks Reception—General Tells
People That America Will Win
War by Putting Full Strength
Into Struggle.**

Charleston, May 17.—Ten thousand men and women and children, every one carrying the national flag, paraded through the streets of Charleston this afternoon, as a demonstration of their patriotism, and as a fitting welcome to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who, being assigned to the command of the Southeastern department, recently came to Charleston to direct from here the organizing of the army which this country expects to send to Europe. As a climax to the parade, Gen. Wood was presented with a handsome flag on the part of the citizens of the city. Tonight he is the guest of the business men of Charleston at a formal welcome dinner.

Gov. Richard I. Manning welcomed Gen. Wood on the part of the State; Mayor T. T. Hyde on the part of the city.

In his address, delivered to the thousands who paraded, Gen. Wood urged them to awaken to the serious and solemn aspect of the war. "We are in the biggest war in the world's history," he said, "and you don't know it. But soon you will have the visible evidence. France and England, whose struggling and bleeding lines now alone protect us from the enemy's might, are calling for men living evidence that America is in the war of democracy against autocracy, with something more substantial to offer than money and sympathy. We will win this war, but every person in the country must do his share, whether it is in the trenches, behind the plow, or in the factory."

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PEAS WANTED

I am now in a position to take care of all the cow peas in the county and will be at the Scott Building in rear of Taylor's barber shop for the next 2 weeks to receive and pay for them. Will take any variety of sound and clean peas at \$2.50 per bushel delivered in strong bags. Bring your surplus peas to me and save money.

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